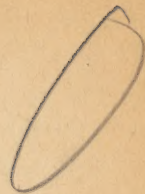


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GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
SUPREME COMMANDER FOR THE ALLIED POWERS
Public Health and Welfare Section



WEEKLY BULLETIN

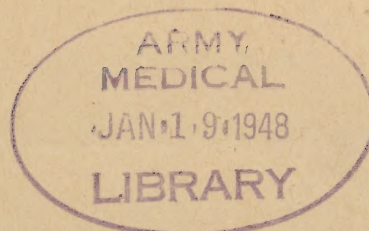
For Period

21 December - 27 December

1947

Number 52

SECTION	I - General
SECTION	II - Welfare
SECTION	III - Nursing Affairs
SECTION	IV - Veterinary Affairs
SECTION	V - Supply
SECTION	VI - Preventive Medicine
SECTION	VII - Medical Service
SECTION	VIII - Social Security
SECTION	IX - Memoranda to Japanese Government



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SECTION I

GENERAL

Model Plans for Organization of Prefectural Departments of Health and Prefectural Departments of Welfare.

In order to aid the prefectures in implementing Article 158 of the Local Autonomy Law (as amended by the Diet on 7 December) which becomes effective 1 January 1948, the Ministry of Welfare has prepared model plans for departments of health and departments of welfare in the prefectures. These plans, under date of 27 December, were submitted to the prefectures for their guidance in effecting the necessary reorganization. The plans were developed by the Ministry of Welfare in a series of conferences which were attended by representatives of Public Health and Welfare, SCAP, and officials representing the Vice Minister of Welfare and all bureau chiefs. It must be emphasized that these are model plans and it may be necessary to adapt the plan of organization to meet the needs of individual prefectures. Some changes will undoubtedly be necessary particularly in the larger urban prefectures. The suggested organization plan does not apply to Tokyo-To where the governmental structure is established by different legal provisions and regulations. The suggested plan of organization of the prefectural departments of health provides for four sections with the assignment of responsibilities as follows:

1. Public Health Administration Section

- a. Affairs concerning health centers and public health nurses (except affairs which belong to the allotment of the Medical Affairs Section).
- b. Affairs concerning popularization and elevation of public health knowledge.
- c. Affairs concerning examination and statistics concerning public health.
- d. Affairs concerning vital statistics.
- e. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the National Physical Strength.
- f. Affairs concerning eugenics of nation.
- g. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Food Hygiene Act and other Hygiene of foods.
- h. Affairs concerning nutrition and nutritionists.
- i. Affairs concerning butchers and slaughter.
- j. Affairs concerning graveyards, burial and cremation.
- k. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Barbers Act.
- l. Affairs concerning bath-houses.
- m. Affairs concerning health preservation of pregnant women, women in childbirth and unweaned and weaned children.
- n. Affairs concerning sanitation of public buildings and other institutions for public use.
- o. Affairs concerning national parks and other parks or areas for recreation.
- p. Other affairs concerning public health.

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2. Medical Affairs Section

- a. Affairs concerning personnel, budget and other general affairs in the department.
- b. Affairs concerning culture and training of public health workers.
- c. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the National Medical Treatment Act.
- d. Affairs concerning doctors, dentists and other medical treatment relations.
- e. Affairs concerning hospitals, clinics and maternity homes.
- f. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Public Health Nurse, Midwife and Nurse Ordinance.
- g. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Law of Business of Massage, Acupuncture, Moxa-Cautery, Judo-Bone-Setting etc.
- h. Affairs concerning health and sanitation not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections.

3. Pharmaceutical Affairs Section

- a. Affairs concerning the enforcement of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Law.
- b. Affairs concerning production and distribution of medicine and other hygienic articles.
- c. Affairs concerning control of poison and powerful agent.
- d. Affairs concerning opium and narcotic.
- e. Affairs concerning cultivation and medical plants and collection and distribution of crude drug.
- f. Affairs concerning medicine not coming under the jurisdiction of other sections.

4. Preventive Medicine Section

- a. Affairs concerning tuberculosis, leprosy, trachoma, parasitic diseases, protozoal diseases and local diseases.
- b. Affairs concerning myopia, decayed tooth and other dental diseases.
- c. Affairs concerning cancer and other chronic diseases.
- d. Affairs concerning mental diseases.
- e. Affairs concerning acute epidemic diseases.
- f. Affairs concerning venereal diseases.
- g. Affairs concerning hydrophobia etc.
- h. Affairs concerning water supply and sewer.
- i. Affairs concerning cleaning sanitation.
- j. Affairs concerning quarantine.

Restricted

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k. Affairs concerning insect and rodent control.

l. Affairs concerning investigation and certification of biological medicine.

Remarks:

1. Laboratories for examination or investigation shall belong directly to the chief of the department and shall be administered synthetically, but affairs concerning personnel, budget and other general affairs of the said laboratories shall belong to the jurisdiction of the Medical Affairs Section.

2. When affairs concerning animal diseases control is under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Department, it shall belong to the Public Health Section.

3. Each section shall be divided into a proper number of parts concerning the affairs belonging to its jurisdiction taking into consideration the efficiency of dealing of affairs and the number of personnel etc., and chief of each part shall be decided.

Memoranda (Hei 1198 dated 27 December 1947) sent to the various prefectures by the Vice Minister of Welfare recommended reorganization of the departments of welfare in conformance with the above plan in the following prefectures: Osaka, Kyoto, Kanagawa, Hyogo, Nagasaki, Aichi, Shizuoka, Miyagi, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi, Fukuoka, Hokkaido, Niigata. No changes in the Health Departments were recommended for the above prefectures.

Organization or reorganization of both health and welfare departments in conformance with the above plan was recommended for the following prefectures: Saitama, Shiga, Chiba, Toyama, Tottori, Okayama, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Saga, Oita, Ehime, Kochi, Kagawa, Tokushima, Wakayama, Shimane, Ishikawa, Fukui, Akita, Yamagata, Aomori, Iwate, Fukushima, Nagano, Gifu, Yamanashi, Nara, Mie, Tochigi, Ibaraki, Gumma.

In the case of Tokyo-To the Vice Minister's memoranda recommended establishment of a Welfare Bureau in accordance with a model plan presented to Tokyo but made no recommendations relative to change in the Bureau of Health, which has been established under previous instructions.

The recommended plan of organization for prefectural departments of welfare provides for five sections with responsibilities to be assigned to each section as follows:

1. Social Affairs Section

- a. Survey, statistics and planning on social work.
- b. Training and education of those concerned with social work.
- c. Guidance and supervision of social work organizations and institutions
- d. Welfare Committeemen (Kinsei Iin).
- e. Public pawn shops.
- f. Social benefit and welfare service establishments.
- g. Protection of the physically handicapped.
- h. Problems of socially ostracized groups.
- i. Supply of social relief and aid materials.

Restricted

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- j. Work shops and home job facilities.
- k. Other matters relating to social work not handled by other divisions.

2. Protection Section

- a. Daily Life Security Law administration.
- b. Repatriates' relief.
- c. Disaster relief.

3. Children's Section

- a. Overall planning on child welfare.
- b. Child Welfare Law administration.
- c. Cultivation and publishing ideas on child welfare.
- d. Cultural programs for children.
- e. Prevention of delinquency among children.
- f. Supply of materials required for protection of children.
- g. Survey and statistics on children.
- h. Protection of mothers and children.
- i. Matters relating to children not handled by other divisions.

4. Insurance Section

- a. Health Insurance.
- b. Seamen's insurance.
- c. Welfare pension insurance.
- d. National health insurance.
- e. Matters relating to social insurance not handled by other divisions.

5. Demobilization Section

- a. Counselling for ex-servicemen and former civilian employees of army or navy.
- b. Salaries and other allowances for the bereaved families of fallen ex-servicemen and former civilian employees of army or navy.

Remarks:

Depending on circumstances, the Protection Section and the Social Affairs Section may be combined to form the Welfare Section. Depending on necessity, the Demobilization Section may be divided into the First and the Second Demobilization Section. However, the two Sections will be fused together as the bulk of business dwindles.

Restricted

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SECTION II
WELFARE DIVISION

Delayed Public Assistance Statistical Reports

The Ministry of Welfare reports that the following prefectures had not submitted November statistical reports as of 25 December: Hokkaido, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Gumma, Toyama, Niigata, Gifu, Shizuoka, Mie, Wakayama, Tottori, Saga, Miyazaki.

Japan Social Work School

Applications to enter the Japan Social Work School for the term beginning 15 April 1948 are now being accepted. Announcements have been sent to all prefecture governors. A one-year course as well as a three-year course will be offered. In order to be eligible to enter the one-year course, applicants must have completed college or university studies and have had three years experience in welfare work. For the three-year course, it is necessary that middle school has been completed. In all cases the applicant should be recommended by the prefecture governor. Tuition will be ¥ 500 per year for the three-year course and ¥800 per year for the one-year course.

Applicants will be selected on the basis of written examination, oral interview and physical examination. A few small scholarships are available but these will not be awarded until after students have been selected. Applications should be sent to the Japan School of Social Work, 86 - 3 chome Haramachi, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo.

Coal for Foreign Nationals

In answer to requests from individual foreign nationals, PH&W Section has secured from the Far East Command Allocation Committee an allotment of 1500 tons of coal for those Foreign Nationals living in western style housing. The allotment of 1500 tons will be divided as follows: 500 tons for January; 500 tons for February and 500 tons for March.

The amount allocated is for all Japan and will provide heating for one room per household during the months mentioned above. Allocation will be through the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

The residents of western style houses will be notified by prefectural officials who will determine the need in each individual case. In cases of dispute the local Military Government Team should decide on the need. Other foreign nationals living in Japanese style housing will be provided wood, charcoal or coal through normal rationing channels.

Control of Population Movements

SCAPIN 944 dated 11 May 1946, above subject, and subsequent extensions, expires on 31 December 1947. The Diet, however, has written into law the same provisions as were included in the above SCAPIN.

The new law (Home Ministry Law 221) was passed 22 December, becomes effective 1 January 1948 and will remain in effect until 31 December 1948. Previous command instructions, on the subject, should be used as a guide in the surveillance of the new law.

Japanese Red Cross Campaign (15 Oct - 15 Nov)

The Japanese Red Cross Society reports a final compilation covering the results of the annual fund campaign, held during 15 October - 15 November, will not be available before 10 January 1948.

Restricted

Reports covering the progress of the campaign were submitted regularly from urban areas but reports from the rural areas have been slow. In a large number of prefectural rural areas, the farmers had not harvested their crops at the time of the Red Cross Campaign and were not financially able to make cash contributions, however, they gave pledges instead, such pledges to be paid upon the harvesting and marketing of their crops.

Based on available estimates the ¥ 300,000,000 Red Cross Campaign goal will not be reached, as the amount to date approximates only ¥ 100,000,000. - Regardless of the total funds raised, the National Headquarters, Japanese Red Cross Society plans to operate in 1948 on a budget of ¥ 100,000,000 for all programs and services excluding disaster relief, with the balance of funds raised over the ¥ 100,000,000 being allocated for disaster preparedness and relief.

SECTION III

NURSING AFFAIRS DIVISION

Tokyo Demonstration School of Nursing

Formerly, the Red Cross National Headquarters or the Prefectural Chapters have paid the tuition and expenses of the nursing students entering the Demonstration School of Nursing at the Japanese Red Cross Hospital. Upon graduating, the nurse had a 12 year service obligation to the Japanese Red Cross Hospital. This year the student will be allowed to pay her own expenses and will not be obligated after graduation.

The new school year opens April 1948. This is a three year clinical nursing course given under the guidance and supervision of SCAP nursing personnel.

One student from each prefecture may enter the school as a representative of the Japanese Red Cross. Other applicants from the prefectures may enter without affiliation with the Japanese Red Cross chapters or hospitals. All applicants must be high school graduates and pass required physical examination. High School transcripts and ratings will be secured from the high schools by the hospital.

As the number of students must be limited, it is requested Public Health Officers or Public Health Nurses assist in the selection of these students and observe they send in applications early. Names of applicants may be sent direct to the Japanese Red Cross Hospital, Tokyo, and application blanks will be mailed direct to the students or information may be obtained from the local Japanese Red Cross Chapter in the prefecture.

The Tokyo Demonstration School of Nursing is endeavoring to train nursing teachers and leaders and it is extremely important that the best qualified students from each prefecture be selected.

SECTION IV

VETERINARY AFFAIRS DIVISION

Weekly Animal Disease Report

The Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry (Bureau of Animal Industry) reported the following new outbreaks of animal diseases for the period 21-27 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>Disease</u>	<u>No. of Cases</u>
Niigata	Equine Encephalitis	1
Tochigi	Swine Erysipelas	1

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Monthly Meat Inspection Report for October

Following is a summary of the monthly meat inspection report for October, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

	<u>Cattle</u>	<u>Calves</u>	<u>Sheep & Goats</u>	<u>Swine</u>	<u>Horses</u>
Number slaughtered	27,041	633	425	8,131	7,177
Live weight (kgs)	9,943,935	66,116	12,042	712,690	2,673,960
Condemned ante-mortem	1	0	0	3	2
Condemned post-mortem					
Total	8	1	0	3	9
Partial	455	19	0	39	384
Viscera	5,038	43	0	2,860	954

Monthly Dairy Inspection Report for October

Following is a summary of the monthly dairy inspection report for October, submitted by the Ministry of Welfare:

Special Milk

Farm Inspections	3
Samples examined	7
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	2
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	1
Plant Inspections	2
Over bacterial standards (50,000 per cc)	0
Under butterfat standards (3.3 percent)	0

Ordinary Milk

Farm Inspections	8,355
Samples examined	22,018
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	825
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	1,251
Plant Inspections	3,379
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	294
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	596

Goat Milk

Farm Inspections	51
Samples examined	83
Over bacterial standards (2,000,000 per cc)	10
Under butterfat standards (3.0 percent)	12

SECTION V

SUPPLY DIVISION

Narcotics

The Narcotic Section, Ministry of Welfare, received a petition to remove Demerol (known in Japan as opistan, neo-morphine and operidin), a synthetic drug, from its present classification as a narcotic under the Japanese narcotic law. Since the drug is habit forming and is capable of sustaining a morphine habit, the Ministry of Welfare is informing the petitioners that Demerol will remain classified as a narcotic.

Any synthetic preparation which is habit forming or is capable of sustaining narcotic addiction will be designated a narcotic by the Minister of Welfare as

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provided for under the Japanese narcotic law. No preparation so classified may be used to treat narcotic addiction.

The balance of codeine phosphate requisitioned for import during 1947 has been received. This shipment will supply all necessary demands for codeine and will serve as a reserve until the processing of codeine begins in Japan sometime during the first quarter of 1948.

Some criticism has been made of the present system which requires practitioners to obtain order forms from prefectural narcotic officials before making purchases of narcotics from local wholesalers. One of the greatest sources of diversion under the old system in Japan was that practitioners could purchase narcotics in any amount from retailers. Under the present system purchases can only be made from local wholesalers by use of an official order form. All these purchases are reported monthly by local wholesalers to prefectural authorities who in turn forward reports to the Ministry of Welfare. No change will be made in this procedure. To make local wholesalers more accessible to rural areas, local wholesalers may be licensed in convenient cities of the prefecture, but only if the company applying for license as a local wholesaler provides secure storage which is burglar and fire proof.

Production

Releases of the following DDT products and typhus vaccine were approved for the period 21 - 27 December:

<u>Prefecture</u>	<u>10% DDT Dust</u>	<u>5% DDT Residual Effect Spray</u>	<u>Typhus Vaccine</u>
Osaka	150,000 lbs.	10,000 gallons	35,000 vials
Nara	10,000 "		2,000 "
Yamaguchi			200 "
Okayama			6,000 "
Gifu		3,000 "	
Tottori		400 "	
Shimane		1,000 "	500 "
Aichi			1,500 "
Wakayama			100 "
Hyogo			4,000 "
Hokkaido (Nat'l Hosp.)	30 "	25 "	
Gumma (Nat'l Hosp.)	75 "	55 "	
Aomori (Nat'l Hosp.)	502 "	5 "	
Kagoshima (Nat'l Hosp.)	885 "	300 "	
Ishikawa (Nat'l Hosp.)	40 "	55 "	
Hiroshima (Nat'l Hosp.)	210 "	85 "	
Fukuoka	50,000 "		5,000 "
Total	211,742 lbs.	14,925 gallons	54,300 vials

A total of 3,928,235 lbs. of 10% DDT Dust, 262,311 gallons of 5% DDT Residual Effect Spray, and 671,885 vials of Typhus Vaccine represents total stocks on hand in wholesale houses of the Ministry of Welfare as of 20 December.

The 37th weekly report of DDT Duster and Spraying Equipment for mosquito and fly control programs for 1947 indicates the following data for 14 -20 December:

	Total Mfgd. to date 13 Dec.	No. Mfgd. 14-20 Dec.	Total Mfgd. to date 20 Dec.	Total Shipped to date 20 Dec.	<u>Balance</u>	
					<u>On Hand</u>	<u>To be Mfgd.</u>
DDT Dusters	76,106	2,800	78,906	72,758	6,148	11,094
Sprayer, knapsack type, 3 gal. cap.	39,443	-	39,443	19,557	19,886	-
Sprayer, pump type, semi-automatic	23,808	-	23,808	13,276	10,532	-
Sprayer, hand type 1/2 gal. capacity	37,910	-	37,910	27,772	10,138	-
Total	177,267	2,800	180,067	133,363	46,704	11,094

Restricted

The Ministry of Welfare has taken necessary action to assure adequate supplies in the Osaka area for the augmented typhus control program. One official of the Pharmaceutical Affairs Section, and one official of the Nippon Yakuhin Co. (commercial company handling DDT products and typhus vaccine) have been sent to Osaka for the purpose of coordinating supply activities.

Production

The yen value of production of medical supplies (medicines, biologicals, dental materials, dental instruments, medical instruments and surgical dressings) for November totaled ¥ 712,318,431. This represents a decrease of ¥ 20,035,413 below October production reported as total ¥ 732,353,544. The increase of ¥ 174,349,224 for controlled medicines reflects not so much an increase in production, but rather more directly the newly increased price schedule revised on 4 November. Actually, non-controlled medicines decreased in yen value for November production ¥ 85,348,377; patent medicines, ¥ 61,928,707; bacteriological production, ¥ 40,547,354; dental instruments, ¥ 5,586,299; dental materials, ¥ 1,524,768; sanitary materials, ¥ 2,061,951. Medical instrument production, however, increased in November ¥ 2,497,748 over that reported for October. The general decrease of overall production of medical supplies is a reflection of the acute shortage of electric power for the medical supply industry during November similar to the decrease reflected in other industries suffering from short supplies of electricity.

Production of the critically needed items, bismuth subsalicylate and mepharsen, continued to show great improvement. During November, a total of 131 kgs. of pure mepharsen and a total of 1,237 liters of bismuth subsalicylate was manufactured. This is the largest amount of production as yet reported during any one month.

Production of sulfathiazole during November showed an increase 286 kgs., as compared to October production. A total of 2,100 kgs. was produced during November.

Production of biologicals during November continued to be satisfactory. The revised assay testing procedures have made available larger quantities of diphtheria toxoid than have hitherto been available for distribution. At the present time, plans are being formulated to provide sufficient triple typhoid vaccine to meet all requirements for the entire 1948 season. Sufficient typhus vaccine will also be on hand to meet needs for 1948.

Production of insect and rodent control supplies during November showed some increase over that reported for October. Settlement of financial difficulties has finally been accomplished. The flow of necessary petroleum supplies has continued with resulting production of satisfactory amounts of 5% DDT residual effect spray. Production of Japanese DDT concentrate increased 1,176 kgs. DDT spray production increased 73,581 gallons.

Production of medical instruments in November totaled 1,412,790 pieces and ¥ 14,480,933, representing a decrease of 240,695 pieces, but an increase in overall monthly production of ¥ 2,497,748 compared to October production. The decrease in the total number of pieces manufactured is not significant since more of the larger items of medical instruments were made than in the previous month and not as great a number of the minor items of medical instruments. The total of ¥ 14,480,933, actually, represents the largest amount of medical instrument production ever reported for any month.

Production of rubber sanitary goods totaled 11,441,176 pieces and ¥ 11,654,296.82 value during November. November production, compared to that of October, shows, therefore, an increase of 5,987,061 pieces and ¥ 115,371.40. Further, this is largest production ever reported since the initiation of this program. The increase in yen value of production, November over October, is not significant. The large increase in number of pieces produced, November over October, while numerically significant, is actually of minor significance in the overall production program since the large increase was effected in the small,

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readily replaced, and easily manufactured item of eye dropper rubber caps.

Production of dental instruments and dental materials continued, but with decreases in equivalent yen values of ¥ 5,586,299.50 for dental instruments and ¥ 1,524,768.01 for dental materials compared to the October production. The decrease in November production is due primarily to the short supply of electric power needed for the manufacturing process which prevented manufacturers from operating their plants at peak capacities.

Production of glass syringes for domestic use increased during November 77,620 pieces over that reported for the October production of 359,380 pieces. November production totaled 437,000 syringes, all types and sizes.

Production of gauze and bandage cloth and absorbent cotton from stocks of American raw cotton continues to be hampered by the extreme general shortage of electric power. Newly revised schedules of increased prices for the three types of textile sanitary goods, expected to expedite the deliveries of the finished products in sufficient quantities to help meet minimum requirements of hospitals, doctors, clinics, and other claimants, have been established, but as yet have not been published in the official gazette for the information of all concerned.

Continued concerted efforts have been made to speed up the varied and many steps in the process of manufacturing finished gauze, bandage cloth, and absorbent cotton from stocks of imported raw cotton. With the final establishment of the new price schedule and its dissemination to all spinning, weaving, and finishing mill operators, with resolution of the financial difficulties and transportation problems, and with the improvement in supplies of electric power to the sanitary goods manufacturing plants, Ministry of Welfare officials predict resulting increases to be gained in production and delivery of the finished materials.

Production of absorbent cotton during November totaled 261,874 lbs. as compared to 309,485 lbs. produced during October. Production of gauze totaled 59,310 lbs. for November; October production 68,692 lbs. Production of bandage cloth totaled 34,883 lbs. for November; October production, 57,172 lbs. Production of penicillin during November totaled 3,977,880,000 Oxford Units. This represents an increase of 2,892,090,000 Oxford Units over October production and 3,458,220,000 Oxford Units over September production. This is the largest output in any month since the initiation of the penicillin production program. Slow but continued progress can be reported in penicillin production by the tank process method.

The Sanyo Yushi Company at Aichi, after a prolonged layoff of production due to contamination in their pilot plant, has resumed production by the tank process, reporting 61,350,000 Oxford Units produced during November. No companies, other than those listed in the previous month's report, have as yet completed their pilot plant construction and placed the plants in operation.

Production of laboratory animals during November showed no particular progress. The number of animals supplied to medical laboratories closely approximated the same numbers supplied during October. While the monthly needs for laboratory animals may vary according to the fluctuating volume of vaccine assay testing activities or to the varying research projects, concerted efforts will be continued to provide adequate amounts of feedstuffs and adequate numbers of animal cages so as to accomplish the maximum in laboratory animal reproduction.

Production of x-ray film during November totaled 25,040 square meters, as compared to 32,950 square meters produced in October or 26,222 square meters produced in September. This decrease in production is attributed to the shortage of electric power. While the supply of coal was adequate for the x-ray film industry, the supply of electric power for the manufacturing process was not.

Production of x-ray and physiotherapy equipment in November totaled 381 units. This is a decrease of 119 units, compared to October production, and 184 units,

Restricted

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compared to September production, and a drop back to the production level reported for May of 389 units. This decrease is attributed, by the representatives of the Japan Electro Medical Machine Association and the Ministry of Welfare, directly to the lack of electric power to carry on the manufacturing processes.

The following tables indicate production of medical, dental, and sanitary supplies and equipment:

YEN VALUE OF PRODUCTION

	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
Production Controlled Medicines	123,299,583	145,341,864	319,691,088
Non-Controlled Medicines	246,162,084	287,829,118	202,480,741
Patent Medicines	137,726,851	191,192,530	129,263,823
Biologics	54,342,165	53,402,259	12,854,905
Dental Instruments	9,076,812	17,560,551	11,974,252
Dental Materials	4,159,515	7,740,120	6,215,352
Rubber Sanitary Goods	5,582,158	11,538,925	11,654,296
Sanitary Materials (surgical dressings)	15,383,202	5,764,992	3,703,041
Medical Instruments	<u>13,817,888</u>	<u>11,983,185</u>	<u>14,480,933</u>
Total -	609,550,258	732,353,844	712,318,431

BIOLOGICALS

	<u>Production</u> (November)		<u>Stock on Hand</u>	
	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>	<u>Crude Vaccine</u>	<u>Finished Vaccine</u>
Cholera	103,700 cc	200,000 cc	1,074,300 cc	4,451,170 cc
Typhus	-	547,000 cc	-	2,849,797 cc
Triple Typhoid	1,282,300 cc	2,531,500 cc	2,303,500 cc	11,615,100 cc
Diphtheria toxoid	5,612,620 cc	500,240 cc	3,893,800 cc	422,240 cc
Smallpox	154,200 dos.	781,550 doses	14,912,695 dos.	1,243,020 doses
Diphtheria Antitoxin	-	-	-	190,007 cc

INSECT AND ROENT CONTROL SUPPLIES AND EQUIPMENT - November 1947

Antu (rat poison)	3,000 kgs.
Nekoirazu (rat poison)	2,649 kgs.
Rat trap, spring type	2,000 each
DDT Dusters	7,580 each
DDT Concentrate	11,136 kgs.
5% DDT Residual Effect Spray (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	173,204 gallons
10% DDT Dust (utilizing American furnished DDT concentrate)	124,000 lbs.
10% DDT Dust (utilizing Japanese DDT concentrate)	-
10% DDT Dust distributed 1 Jan - 30 Nov 1947	3,645,768 lbs.
5% DDT Spray distributed 1 Jan - 30 Nov 1947	865,190 gallons

Restricted

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GAUZE AND BANDAGE CLOTH - 1947

Unit: Lbs.

<u>Month</u>	<u>Gauze</u>	<u>Bandage Cloth</u>
March 1947	12,049	2,725
April 1947	27,152	15,556
May 1947	64,548	44,049
June 1947	70,076	44,243
July 1947	65,599	30,123
August 1947	90,746	83,521
September 1947	63,425	40,117
October 1947	68,692	57,172
November 1947	59,310	34,883
Total	(*)529,597 lbs.	(*)352,389 lbs.

(*) The total of 529,597 lbs. of gauze cloth processed during 1947 represents an approximate equivalent to 4,900,000 sq. yds.; the 352,389 lbs. of bandage cloth, an approximate equivalent to 1,800,000 sq. yds.

ABSORBENT COTTON

Amount of raw cotton received during period 19 Oct - 15 Nov 1947:	367 lbs.
Total quantity raw cotton received July 1946 - 15 Nov 47:	4,898,226 lbs.
Absorbent Cotton produced 18 Oct - 15 Nov 47	261,874 lbs.
Total amount produced July 46 - 15 Nov 47:	2,878,957 lbs.
Stock of raw cotton on hand 15 Nov 47:	548,981 lbs.
Stock of absorbent cotton on hand 15 Nov 47:	887,421 lbs.

X-RAY FILM

	Quantity (Unit - dozens)			
<u>Size</u>	<u>August</u>	<u>September</u>	<u>October</u>	<u>November</u>
4-3/4" x 6 1/2"	3,850	152	610	736
5" x 7"	-	-	1,714	730
6 1/2" x 8 1/2"	614	452	2,304	1,499
8" x 10"	6,306	812	2,441	2,141
10" x 12"	26,298	14,489	32,022	15,434
11" x 14"	-	1,608	282	1,638
14" x 17"	-	1,644	3,923	2,818
Dental	836	50	970	762
35 mm.	46,602	67,094	33,091	24,660
	rolls	rolls	rolls	rolls

SECTION VI

PREVENTIVE MEDICINE DIVISION

Typhus Fever

The importance of obtaining early and convalescent serum samples from suspect case of typhus fever reported in Japan should be impressed on the minds of Japanese doctors and health officials. If this disease is to be effectively controlled, the type or types present in a given locality must be known. This can be determined only through the use of the complement-fixation test or by specific rickettsial agglutination tests.

All serum samples should be shipped under ice to Major T. O. Berge, 406 Medical General Laboratory, Tokyo, Japan, as soon as possible after separation.

Restricted

Restricted

Public Health Train

During the period 21 November to 13 December, 116,495 persons visited the mobile exhibit in Arai, Mito, Utsunomiya, Kuriu, Maebashi, and Takasaki in the Kanto Region.

For the benefit of the Military Government Teams concerned the tentative schedule of the train for the period 19 January to 10 November 1948 is repeated:

- a. Kyushu - 19 January to 3 March
- b. Kinki, Shikoku, Chugoku - 8 March to 23 June
- c. Tokoku - Hokkaido - 26 June to 26 August
- d. Chubu - Hokuriki - 30 August to 10 November

In Kyushu stops will be made at Moji, Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Omura, Kumamoto, Kagoshima, Miyazaki, Oita, and Beppu. Detailed schedules will be presented as soon as completed.

It is suggested Military Government Teams urge prefectural health officials to take full advantage of the opportunities this train offers for public health education when visiting the various prefectures. Encouragement should be given in arranging for opening ceremonies, erecting and staffing consultation booths on Tuberculosis, Venereal Diseases, Nutrition, DDT Dusting, Immunization, etc. Health officials can be assisted in conducting Health Week Programs, with lectures and demonstrations by doctors and nurses and other authorities on health. Health education can be stressed through use of radio programs, motion pictures, newspapers and contests. Emphasis should be placed on the value and importance of Health Centers.

SECTION VII

MEDICAL SERVICE DIVISION

Civilian Hospital Strength Report for week ending 6 December shows 3,407 hospitals with a capacity of 211,093 beds of which 96,473 were occupied. During this same period 250,374 out-patients were treated.

SECTION VIII

SOCIAL SECURITY DIVISION

to proposal

No objection was offered/by the Ministry of Welfare to increase the Insurance Office personnel at national and prefectural levels to handle the Seamen's Unemployment Allowances and Insurance program.

SECTION IX

MEMORANDA TO JAPANESE GOVERNMENT

None.

Crawford F. Sams

CRAWFORD F. SAMS
Colonel, Medical Corps
Chief

- Incl (2):
- 1. Number and Rate of Births, Deaths, Infant Deaths, Stillbirths, Marriages and Divorces, reported according to prefecture, with digest, October 1947.
 - 2. Weekly Summary Report of Cases and Deaths from Communicable Diseases in Japan, week ending 20 December 1947.

Restricted

Monthly Summary of Vital Statistics in Japan: October 1947.

The attached tables summarize the vital events of Japan and each prefecture for the month of October, 1947. The numbers reported are from the monthly schedule report of the Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare. Rates for live births, deaths (for all ages), marriages and divorces are per 1,000 population per annum, (estimated as of 1 July 1947). Infant death and stillbirth rates are per 1,000 live births.

Live births: There were 232,559 live births reported in October, compared with 235,896 in September. The current birth rate per 1,000 population (35.1) was approximately 5 percent lower than the September rate (36.8). Since the spring of this year the monthly birth rates have been noticeably higher than the median rates (based on the 7 year period 1935-1941). The current live birth rate was 24 percent greater than the October median rate (28.4) and 19 percent higher than the rate for October 1946 (29.5).

The live birth rate for all "shi" (cities of 30,000 or more population) was 35.0 — all "gun" (rural areas below 30,000 population) 34.3. Rates among the prefectures ranges from 25.7 in Shiga to 47.3 in Aomori.

Deaths (all ages): Deaths totalled 78,389 currently compared with 80,036 in the previous month. The October death rate per 1,000 population (11.8) was approximately 6 percent lower than the rate for September (12.5). The current death rate was nearly 27 percent below the October median (7 year period 1935-1941) and 14 percent lower than the rate for October 1946 (13.7).

The death rate for all "shi" was 12.1 — all "gun" 11.7. Prefectural rates ranged from 9.3 in Kanagawa to 14.5 in Ishikawa.

During October 1947 deaths and death rates per 100,000 population for the 10 leading causes were: tuberculosis (all forms), (11,872) (179.2); intracranial lesions of vascular origin, (7,770) (117.3); senility, (5,437) (82.1); nephritis (acute, chronic, and unspecified), (3,835) (57.9); diarrhea, enteritis, and ulceration of the intestines 2 years of age, and over, (3,526) (54.3); diarrhea enteritis and ulceration of intestines under 2 years of age, (3,397) (51.3); pneumonia (all forms), (3,173) (47.9); accidental deaths, (2,672) (40.3); congenital debility, (2,665) (40.2); and bronchitis, (1,803) (27.2). The 10 causes shown above accounted for 46,220 deaths, more than half of all deaths in October. Data for cancer and malignant tumors were not available.

Infant deaths: There were 11,434 deaths of infants under 1 year of age during October, compared with 11,122 in September. The infant death rate per 1,000 live births (49.2) was slightly higher than the rate (47.1) in the previous month. The October 1947 rate was 10 percent lower than the rate for the same month last year, (54.5) and 22 percent lower than the October median rate (63.3) based on the 5 year period 1938-1942).

There was considerable variation in the rates among prefectures, ranging from 31.3 in Kanagawa to 75.4 in Aomori. "Shi" and "gun" rates were 42.0 and 52.5 respectively.

Stillbirths: The total number of stillbirths in October was 10,986 compared to 10,668 in September. The rate per 1,000 live births for the current month was 47.2; for the preceding month, 45.2. The current rate was 12 percent lower than the median October rate (53.6) based on the 7 year period 1935-1941. The still birth rate for October 1946 was 43.4.

The rate for all "shi" (50.0) was considerably higher than the rate for all "gun" (41.3). Rates for prefectures varied from 33.0 in Toyama to 70.5 in Tottori.

Marriages: There were 74,103 marriages in October compared with 72,080 in September. The marriage rate per 1,000 population on an annual basis remained the same as in the preceding month (11.2). This is explained by the

fact that September was a 30 day month and October a 31 day month, therefore despite the increase in number, there was no change in rate. The marriage rate for October 1946 was 5.8. The October median rate (based on the 7 year period 1932-1938) was 7.1.

The rate for all "shi" was 10.9 -- all "gun" 11.3.

Divorces: There were 6,780 divorces currently, compared with 7,325 in the preceding month. The divorce rate decreased from 1.1 in September to 1.0 in October. The median rate for October (1932-1938) was 0.7. The divorce rate for October 1946 was 0.8.

Rates for all "shi" and all "gun" were 1.1 and 1.0 respectively.

NUMBER OF LIVE BIRTHS, DEATHS, *INFANT DEATHS, STILLBIRTHS,
MARRIAGES AND DIVORCES, REPORTED ACCORDING TO PREFECTURES, OCTOBER 1947

AREA	LIVE BIRTHS	DEATHS (ALL AGES)	*INFANT DEATHS	STILL- BIRTHS	MARRIAGES	DIVORCES
ALL JAPAN	232,559	78,398	11,434	10,986	74,103	6,780
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	74,284	24,316	3,121	4,454	21,860	2,299
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	158,275	54,073	8,313	6,532	52,243	4,481
AICHI	8,948	2,861	376	403	2,965	175
AKITA	4,248	1,431	300	213	1,203	203
AOMORI	4,666	1,351	352	159	1,328	95
CHIBA	5,994	2,167	324	258	1,968	140
EHIME	4,504	1,495	210	200	1,522	136
FUKUI	2,083	903	134	75	813	75
FUKUOKA	9,588	3,108	437	431	3,293	349
FUKUSHIMA	7,035	1,935	355	294	1,977	204
GIFU	4,561	1,533	226	182	1,634	103
GUMMA	4,380	1,419	184	254	1,141	111
HIROSHIMA	5,400	2,252	252	232	2,103	222
HOKKAIDO	13,070	3,480	662	542	3,310	320
HYOGO	7,414	3,064	340	400	2,731	257
IBARAKI	5,770	1,951	320	309	2,091	101
ISHIKAWA	2,873	1,152	194	111	976	95
IWATE	4,568	1,426	323	202	960	134
KAGAWA	2,562	919	150	147	1,076	92
KAGOSHIMA	6,125	1,875	297	277	1,881	196
KANAGAWA	6,422	1,702	201	321	1,722	145
KOCHI	2,414	956	140	110	954	97
KUMAMOTO	5,482	1,902	267	258	1,659	173
KYOTO	4,422	1,693	158	199	1,425	153
NIE	4,090	1,403	188	186	1,392	112
MIYAGI	5,635	1,394	257	269	1,580	138
MIYAZAKI	3,630	1,076	173	174	1,156	92
NAGANO	5,718	2,013	254	313	1,555	133
NAGASAKI	4,839	1,551	233	232	1,670	169
NARA	1,907	850	105	98	924	69
NIIGATA	7,740	2,626	357	296	2,011	236
OITA	3,584	1,502	217	180	1,315	123
OKAYAMA	4,133	1,851	225	223	1,681	135
OSAKA	8,594	3,212	400	492	2,891	325
SAGA	2,729	1,061	166	100	1,003	95
SAITAMA	5,259	1,953	271	311	1,734	123
SHIGA	1,933	896	76	94	799	64
SHIMANE	2,866	1,106	153	150	984	86
SHIZUOKA	7,463	2,105	297	396	2,460	244
TOCHIGI	4,687	1,367	207	220	1,556	79
TOKUSHIMA	2,681	933	144	156	974	60
TOKYO	13,707	4,019	517	697	3,610	299
TOTTORI	1,689	730	111	119	642	71
TOYAMA	3,245	1,207	231	107	1,076	113
WAKAYAMA	2,616	961	131	106	1,121	112
YAMAGATA	4,033	1,556	260	192	1,145	129
YAMAGUCHI	3,958	1,666	160	163	1,476	147
YAMANASHI	2,285	721	99	135	616	45

*Deaths under 1 year of age.

Source: Monthly Schedule Report, Bureau of Public Health, Ministry of Welfare.

BIRTH, DEATH (ALL AGES), INFANT DEATH, STILLBIRTH, MARRIAGES
AND DIVORCE RATES, ACCORDING TO PREFECTURES, OCTOBER 1947

PREFECTURE	LIVE* BIRTH RATE	DEATH* (ALL AGES) RATE	INFANT** DEATH RATE	STILL-** BIRTH RATE	MARRIAGE* RATE	DIVORCE RATE
ALL JAPAN	35.1	11.8	49.2	47.2	11.2	1.0
TOTAL ALL "SHI"	36.9	12.1	42.0	60.0	10.9	1.1
TOTAL ALL "GUN"	34.3	11.7	52.5	41.3	11.3	1.0
AICHI	33.8	10.3	42.0	45.0	11.2	0.7
AKITA	39.2	13.7	70.6	50.1	11.1	1.9
AOMORI	47.3	13.7	75.4	34.1	13.5	1.0
CHIBA	32.9	11.9	54.1	43.0	10.8	0.8
EFUKE	36.0	12.0	46.6	44.4	12.2	1.1
FUKUI	33.1	14.3	64.3	36.0	12.9	1.2
FUKUOKA	36.4	11.8	45.6	45.0	12.5	1.3
FUKUSHIMA	40.5	11.1	50.5	41.8	11.4	1.2
GIFU	34.9	11.7	49.6	39.9	12.5	0.8
GUMMA	31.7	10.3	42.0	58.0	8.3	0.8
HIROSHIMA	31.4	13.1	46.7	43.0	12.2	1.3
HOKKAIDO	41.4	11.0	50.6	41.4	10.5	1.0
HYOGO	29.0	12.0	45.9	54.0	10.7	1.0
IBARAKI	32.8	11.1	55.5	53.6	11.9	0.6
ISHIKAWA	36.1	14.5	67.5	38.6	12.3	1.2
IWATE	41.4	12.9	70.7	44.2	8.7	1.2
KAGAWA	32.4	11.6	58.5	57.4	13.6	1.2
KAGOSHIMA	41.5	12.7	48.5	45.2	12.7	1.3
KANAGAWA	35.1	9.3	31.3	50.0	9.4	0.8
KOCHI	33.4	13.2	58.0	45.6	13.2	1.3
KUMAMOTO	37.1	12.9	48.7	47.1	11.2	1.2
KYOTO	30.1	11.5	35.7	45.0	9.7	1.0
MLE	32.9	11.3	46.0	45.5	11.2	0.9
MIYAGI	42.5	10.5	45.6	47.7	11.9	1.0
MIYAZAKI	41.8	12.4	47.7	47.9	13.3	1.1
NAGANO	31.1	11.0	44.4	54.7	8.5	0.7
NAGASAKI	37.7	12.1	48.2	47.9	13.0	1.3
NARA	28.3	12.6	55.1	51.4	13.7	1.0
NIIGATA	36.7	12.5	46.1	38.2	9.5	1.1
OITA	34.4	14.4	60.5	50.2	12.6	1.2
OKAYAMA	29.7	13.3	54.4	54.0	12.1	1.0
OSAKA	31.9	11.9	46.5	57.2	10.7	1.2
SAGA	35.2	13.7	60.8	36.6	12.9	1.2
SAITAMA	34.1	10.7	43.3	49.7	9.4	0.7
SHIGA	25.7	11.9	39.3	48.6	10.6	0.8
SHIMANE	37.2	14.4	53.4	52.3	12.8	1.1
SHIZUOKA	36.4	10.3	39.8	53.1	12.0	1.2
TOCHIGI	34.4	10.0	44.2	46.9	11.4	0.6
TOKUSHIMA	35.7	12.4	53.7	58.2	13.0	0.8
TOKYO	36.2	10.6	37.7	50.8	9.5	0.8
TOYOTORI	33.4	14.4	65.7	70.5	12.7	1.4
TOYAMA	33.4	14.3	71.2	33.0	12.7	1.4
WAKAYAMA	30.9	11.4	50.1	40.5	13.3	1.3
YAMAGATA	34.4	13.3	64.5	47.6	9.8	1.1
YAMAGUCHI	31.8	13.4	40.4	41.2	11.8	1.2
YAMAGUCHI	31.7	10.0	43.3	59.1	8.5	0.6

* Rate per 1,000 1 July 1947 estimated population

** Rates per 1,000 live births

DIGEST OF WEEKLY REPORT OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
IN JAPAN FOR THE WEEK ENDING 20 DECEMBER 1947

There was a total of 9,171 communicable disease cases reported for the week ending 20 December 1947 compared with 10,169 cases recorded in the preceding week. Approximately 91 percent of the total cases were credited to: tuberculosis (4,239), pneumonia (2,554), whooping cough (775), measles (675), and influenza (41).

Less than 10 percent of all cases were credited to the remaining 12 communicable diseases included in this report. These diseases accounted for 837 cases and 119 deaths in the current week compared with 954 cases and 125 deaths last week. Decreases in several of these diseases may be attributed to the fact that no reports were received currently, from six of the prefectures (Aomori, Ishikawa, Mie, Osaka, Hyogo, and Oita).

Diphtheria cases decreased approximately 9 percent from 516 to 467. Deaths increased 26 percent from 50 last week to 63 currently. The current and cumulative case rates per 100,000 population per annum were 31.2 and 36.6 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 4.2 and 3.1.

Dysentery cases decreased 31 percent from 70 to 48. Deaths rose from 31 to 36. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.2 and 51.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 2.4 and 9.7.

Typhoid fever cases (159) in the current week were nearly 10 percent less than the number (176) reported last week. Deaths decreased more than 50 percent from 29 to 12. The current case rate (10.6) was less than half the cumulative rate (23.1). The current and cumulative death rates were 0.3 and 2.9 respectively.

There was an increase in the incidence of paratyphoid fever. The current cases (50) were 25 percent greater than the number (40) reported in the preceding week. Only one death was reported currently compared with 3 last week. Both the current case and death rates (3.3 and 0.1 respectively) were well below the corresponding cumulative rates (6.1 and 0.3).

One case of smallpox was reported from Hokkaido prefecture. This was the first case recorded in the last three weeks. There continued to be no deaths since the middle of July. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.1 and 0.5 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.05.

There were 6 cases and no deaths credited to typhus fever in the current week compared with 21 cases and no deaths last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 0.4 and 1.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.1.

The incidence of malaria continued to decline. The current cases (53) were slightly less than last week's low level (58). No deaths were reported compared with one last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 3.5 and 15.4 respectively. The cumulative death rate was 0.03.

Scarlet fever cases declined for the second consecutive week. There were 36 cases and 2 deaths currently compared with 47 cases and 1 death last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 2.4 and 3.4 respectively. Both the current and cumulative death rates were 0.1.

Epidemic meningitis cases decreased nearly 35 percent from 26 to 17. The current deaths (5) were just half the number (10) reported last week. The current and cumulative case rates were 1.1 and 4.4 respectively. Corresponding death rates were 0.3 and 1.4.

No cases or deaths have been reported for suspect Japanese "B" encephalitis since the week ending 8 November. The cumulative case and death rates were 0.3 and 0.2 respectively.

There continued to be no cholera or plague.

The current and cumulative number of cases of chancroid were 714 and 39,780 respectively; for gonorrhea 3,503 and 207,700; for syphilis 2,533 and 141,440.

SUMMARY REPORT OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM COMMUNICABLE DISEASES IN JAPAN

Week Ending 20 December 1947

PREFECTURE	DIPHTHERIA				DYSENTERY			
	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths	Current Cases	Deaths	Cumulative Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	44	8	2317	271	3	1	1365	137
AOMORI	NR	-	478	43	NR	NR	299	30
IWATE	16	3	416	37	2	-	1092	94
MIYAGI	27	-	597	21	1	-	766	68
AKITA	18	2	662	48	1	1	453	68
YAMAGATA	10	4	661	47	2	-	1640	118
FUKUSHIMA	5	2	412	14	1	-	2207	284
IBARAKI	6	-	530	49	4	8	1714	480
TOCHIGI	11	5	698	43	-	4	1231	218
GUMMA	9	2	325	69	-	-	1375	230
SAITAMA	12	2	639	61	-	-	1724	352
CHIBA	12	-	415	31	-	-	1005	213
TOKYO	24	1	1582	227	3	1	2958	699
KANAGAWA	10	1	562	40	1	-	706	145
NIIGATA	2	-	806	51	-	-	1748	250
TOYAMA	2	-	225	12	-	-	189	12
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	611	28	NR	NR	208	37
FUKUI	2	-	224	13	1	-	369	48
YAMANASHI	7	2	109	14	1	1	667	70
NAGANO	6	-	623	40	-	-	1594	159
GIFU	4	2	204	22	-	-	638	198
SHIZUOKA	12	2	546	59	-	-	1201	287
AICHI	25	4	1577	91	1	1	1888	543
MIE	NR	NR	658	39	NR	NR	490	125
SHIGA	2	-	213	16	-	-	300	40
KYOTO	10	1	499	50	5	1	857	125
OSAKA	NR	NR	416	49	NR	NR	911	240
HYOGO	NR	NR	857	70	NR	NR	1387	270
NARA	2	-	190	7	-	-	173	24
WAKAYAMA	2	-	225	8	-	-	141	32
TOTTORI	3	-	173	17	-	-	182	43
SHIMANE	7	-	502	24	1	2	463	137
OKAYAMA	8	2	389	36	-	-	425	140
HIROSHIMA	21	1	653	31	-	-	597	171
YAMAGUCHI	7	1	715	56	-	-	286	109
TOKUSHIMA	2	-	289	10	-	-	842	125
KAGAWA	-	-	290	17	6	-	528	92
EHIME	13	1	878	83	2	11	982	204
KOCHI	5	1	322	24	2	-	307	75
FUKUOKA	35	2	1751	115	6	-	635	119
SAGA	20	3	828	64	1	1	210	45
NAGASAKI	12	1	647	71	-	-	541	104
KUMAMOTO	6	2	228	29	1	-	352	94
OITA	NR	NR	744	48	NR	NR	320	91
MIYAZAKI	32	8	565	56	2	2	536	123
KAGOSHIMA	18	-	637	80	1	2	708	136
TOTAL	467	63	27888	2331	48	36	39210	7404

RATE

Current	31.2	4.2	36.6	3.1	3.2	2.4	51.4	9.7
Previous	34.5	3.3			4.7	2.1		

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

Rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 20 December 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	TYPHOID				PARATYPHOID			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
TOYKAIDO	5	-	194	26	1	-	227	16
AOMORI	NR	NR	233	32	NR	NR	54	2
IWATE	3	-	229	35	-	-	65	1
MIYAGI	5	1	396	31	1	-	257	11
AKITA	-	1	154	31	-	-	44	4
YAMAGATA	-	-	348	56	1	-	106	5
FUKUSHIMA	2	-	440	47	1	-	102	11
IBARAKI	2	-	419	46	-	-	191	10
TOCHIGI	-	1	416	63	-	-	103	5
GUMMA	1	-	275	47	5	-	120	6
SAITAMA	7	-	495	58	1	-	97	9
CHIBA	11	-	400	24	4	-	132	3
TOKYO	25	1	1361	169	9	-	476	22
KANAGAWA	10	-	657	95	6	-	157	10
NIIGATA	-	-	593	83	-	-	126	6
TOYAMA	-	-	388	39	-	-	113	1
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	194	19	NR	NR	43	1
FUKUI	2	-	161	22	3	-	42	1
YAMANASHI	-	-	135	7	1	-	49	1
NAGANO	4	-	323	27	-	-	137	13
GIFU	9	1	593	67	3	-	137	13
SHIZUOKA	18	1	637	68	4	-	157	17
AICHI	10	-	967	126	1	-	195	7
MIE	NR	NR	765	81	NR	NR	120	10
SHIGA	-	-	127	17	-	-	23	5
KYOTO	4	-	400	42	1	1	95	6
OSAKA	NR	NR	569	103	NR	NR	275	9
HYOGO	NR	NR	935	164	NR	NR	103	14
NARA	-	-	136	15	-	-	16	-
WAKAYAMA	1	1	462	53	-	-	65	1
TOTTORI	3	-	153	10	-	-	33	-
SHIMANE	4	-	274	38	-	-	114	5
OKAYAMA	2	1	350	41	-	-	21	2
HIROSHIMA	8	3	719	92	1	-	165	11
YAMAGUCHI	3	-	116	10	-	-	30	3
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	255	36	-	-	37	5
KAGAWA	-	-	190	29	1	-	65	2
EFUKE	3	-	200	27	-	-	33	1
KOCHI	-	-	415	48	-	-	41	4
FUKUOKA	7	-	353	36	1	-	61	3
SAGA	1	-	31	3	-	-	29	1
NAGASAKI	1	-	109	13	-	-	33	2
KUMAMOTO	-	-	101	14	-	-	24	1
OITA	NR	NR	105	14	NR	NR	11	1
MIYAZAKI	5	1	165	35	5	-	48	3
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	29	7	-	-	13	-
TOTAL	159	12	1765	2209	50	1	4670	264

Rates

Current	10.6	0.8	23.1	2.9	3.3	0.1	6.1	0.3
Previous	11.3	1.9			2.7	0.2		

Rates per 100,000 per year, based upon estimated population of July 1947.

Weekly Report - 20 December 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SMALLPOX				TYPHUS FEVER			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	1	-	48	8	-	-	56	8
AOMORI	NR	NR	-	-	NR	NR	8	-
IWATE	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	1	1	-	-	20	3
AKITA	-	-	12	1	-	-	2	1
YAMAGATA	-	-	8	3	-	-	42	4
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-
IBARAKI	-	-	21	1	-	-	36	4
TOCHIGI	-	-	23	2	-	-	11	2
GUMMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	4	3
SAITAMA	-	-	3	1	1	-	30	2
CHIBA	-	-	13	2	-	-	26	1
TOKYO	-	-	18	5	-	-	228	29
KANAGAWA	-	-	4	-	-	-	48	2
NIIGATA	-	-	4	1	-	-	12	1
TOYAMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	1
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	1	-	NR	NR	10	-
FUKUI	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4
YAMANASHI	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-
NAGANO	-	-	3	-	-	-	10	1
GIFU	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	-
SHIZUOKA	-	-	4	-	-	-	30	-
AICHI	-	-	9	-	2	-	227	5
MIE	NR	NR	5	1	NR	NR	5	-
SHIGA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	1
OSAKA	NR	NR	11	2	NR	NR	56	-
HYOGO	NR	NR	42	3	NR	NR	6	2
NARA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	34	1	-	-	18	1
TOTTORI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
SHIMANE	-	-	7	-	2	-	10	-
OKAYAMA	-	-	11	-	-	-	5	-
HIOSHIMA	-	-	3	1	-	-	2	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	7	-	-	-	16	1
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
KAGAWA	-	-	4	-	1	-	53	6
EHIME	-	-	13	2	-	-	6	-
KOCHI	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-
FUKUOKA	-	-	40	1	-	-	3	-
SAGA	-	-	5	1	-	-	2	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	2	-	-	-	7	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	3	-	-	-	3	-
OITA	NR	NR	2	-	NR	NR	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	1	-	-	-	7	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	18	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	1	0	391	38	6	0	1072	84

RATE

Current	0.1	0.0	0.5	0.05	0.4	0.0	1.4	0.1
Previous	0.0	0.0			1.4	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

Grams of Various Classes of Food Consumed Per Capita per
Day from Nutrition Surveys - Japan

	Fukuoka City Nov 47	Kyushu Area Nov 47	Sapporo City Nov 47	Hokkaido Area Nov 47	Kure City Nov 47	Sanyo Area Nov 47
<u>Grains</u>						
Rice	117.8	249.1	149.8	104.4	118.5	278.4
Wheat	193.1	83.5	79.8	46.0	193.8	38.4
Barley	30.2	81.2	39.0	119.1	19.1	117.9
Others	9.2	3.1	13.3	71.9	23.9	0.7
Total	350.3	416.9	281.9	341.4	355.3	435.4
<u>Nuts, Etc.</u>	0.5	0.2	0.3	-	0.9	0.8
<u>Potatoes</u>						
Sweet	425.3	353.1	103.0	232.0	367.2	165.4
White	7.4	2.2	238.9	220.1	36.2	41.1
Others	32.8	133.4	4.1	1.1	40.4	51.0
Total	465.5	488.7	346.0	453.2	443.8	258.4
<u>Sugars</u>	1.4	0.3	1.8	2.6	1.3	1.6
<u>Oils</u>	1.8	0.5	3.3	1.4	0.9	0.2
<u>Legumes</u>						
Soya	0.3	0.3	3.0	9.5	0.8	1.8
Soya products	31.1	69.0	27.5	39.3	17.7	27.3
Other beans	1.6	4.0	6.9	17.7	1.2	2.4
Total	33.0	73.3	37.4	66.5	19.7	31.5
<u>Animal Foods</u>						
Fish	58.7	30.4	93.9	28.4	62.8	33.3
Meat, Poultry	9.9	0.7	7.3	1.3	4.6	2.5
Eggs	1.1	0.2	1.3	1.1	0.6	1.0
Milk	1.6	0.9	6.5	16.2	0.5	0.8
Total	71.3	32.2	109.0	47.0	68.5	37.6
<u>Leafy, Green & Yellow Vegetables</u>	62.6	46.9	387.5	466.2	50.0	82.5
<u>Other Fruits & Vegetables</u>						
Citrus, Tomatoes	7.5	1.0	-	-	5.3	0.2
Other Fruits	21.0	13.6	47.8	8.6	28.7	32.9
Other Vegetab.	202.4	162.0	239.4	157.5	133.1	114.1
Total	230.9	176.6	287.2	166.1	167.1	147.2
<u>Seaweeds</u>	3.3	0.3	2.2	0.9	2.9	3.5
<u>Processed Veg.</u>						
Dried	0.4	0.3	0.1	-	0.1	0.2
Pickled	37.4	65.3	5.2	71.3	40.1	39.5
Total	37.8	65.6	5.3	71.3	40.2	39.7
<u>Flavours</u>	30.3	38.8	15.6	11.0	30.9	29.2
<u>Others</u>						

RESULTS OF NUTRITION SURVEYS - JAPAN

Nutrients in grams and calories, and grams of various classes of food consumed per capita per day.

Nutrients in Grams and Calories per Capita per Day

	Sendai City Nov 47	Tohoku Area Nov 47	Kanazawa City Nov 47	Hokuriku Area Nov 47	Matsuyama City Nov 47	Shikoku Area Nov 47
<u>Number</u>	2448	3799	1955	2366	1080	1299
<u>Pop. Ratio</u>						
<u>Adult Unit</u>						
<u>No. Persons</u>	0.801	0.920	0.738	0.955	0.801	0.896
<u>Protein</u>						
Animal	15.4	13.6	28.6	4.8	13.5	15.2
Vegetable	45.3	55.8	49.7	59.4	46.9	38.7
Total	60.7	69.4	78.3	64.2	60.4	53.9
<u>Fat</u>	13.8	13.8	18.0	13.2	11.5	12.7
<u>Carbohydrate</u>	371.6	452.3	479.1	451.4	381.3	388.3
<u>Calories</u>						
Ration	1258	391	1698	426	1517	595
Free Market	616	385	665	76	321	211
Home Prod.	14	1483	56	1730	65	1135
Gift	7	8	29	10	15	15
Total	1895	2267	2448	2242	1918	1956

Weekly Report - 20 December 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MALARIA				CHOLERA			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
HOKKAIDO	3	-	295	2	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	NR	NR	182	-	NR	NR	-	-
IWATE	-	-	182	-	-	-	-	-
MIYAGI	-	-	25	-	-	-	-	-
AKITA	1	-	174	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGATA	2	-	118	-	-	-	-	-
FUKUSHIMA	-	-	247	-	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	1	-	316	2	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	1	-	113	-	-	-	-	-
GUMMA	1	-	89	-	-	-	-	-
SAITAMA	-	-	63	1	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	2	-	115	-	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	3	-	761	-	-	-	-	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	452	-	-	-	-	-
NIIGATA	NR	NR	275	1	-	-	-	-
TOYAMA	2	-	167	-	-	-	-	-
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	58	-	NR	NR	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	73	-	-	-	-	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	67	-	-	-	-	-
NAGANO	7	-	188	-	-	-	-	-
Gifu	-	-	36	-	-	-	-	-
SHIZUOKA	2	-	208	-	-	-	-	-
AICHI	-	-	264	-	-	-	-	-
MIE	NR	NR	224	1	NR	NR	-	-
SHIGA	4	-	1873	-	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	8	-	173	-	-	-	-	-
OSAKA	NR	NR	156	-	NR	NR	-	-
HYOGO	NR	NR	312	-	NR	NR	-	-
NARA	-	-	69	-	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	79	-	-	-	-	-
TOTTORI	1	-	154	-	-	-	-	-
SHIMANE	1	-	129	-	-	-	-	-
OKAYAMA	NR	NR	76	-	-	-	-	-
HIROSHIMA	-	-	231	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	280	-	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	218	-	-	-	-	-
KAGAWA	-	-	146	-	-	-	-	-
EHIME	2	-	479	1	-	-	-	-
YOCHI	1	-	111	1	-	-	-	-
FUKUOKA	3	-	990	7	-	-	-	-
SAGA	-	-	276	3	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	215	-	-	-	-	-
YAMAMOTO	1	-	208	-	-	-	-	-
OITA	NR	NR	371	3	NR	NR	-	-
KIYAZAKI	2	-	198	1	-	-	-	-
KAGOSHIMA	1	-	285	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	53	0	11736	23	0	0	0	0

Rate								
Current	3.5	0.0	15.4	0.03	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Previous	3.9	0.1			0.0	0.0		

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 20 December 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	SCARLET FEVER				EPIDEMIC MENINGITIS				JAPANESE ENCEPHALITIS (SUSPECTS)			
	Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative		Current		Cumulative	
	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)	(C)	(D)
HOKKAIDO	5	1	360	9	-	-	369	101	-	-	-	-
AOMORI	NR	NR	28	1	NR	NR	100	20	NR	NR	2	-
IWATE	-	-	28	4	1	-	59	16	-	-	-	1
MIYAGI	2	-	93	1	5	-	134	19	-	-	1	-
AKITA	-	-	31	2	1	-	37	33	-	-	2	2
YAMAGATA	1	-	41	1	-	-	82	22	-	-	1	-
FUKUSHIMA	1	-	47	1	2	1	144	40	-	-	-	-
IBARAKI	-	-	64	2	-	-	196	62	-	-	-	-
TOCHIGI	-	-	42	1	-	-	31	13	-	-	1	-
GUJIMA	1	-	81	2	-	-	33	13	-	-	1	1
SAITAMA	1	-	58	-	-	-	72	30	-	-	-	-
CHIBA	-	-	50	1	-	-	62	21	-	-	-	-
TOKYO	11	-	509	10	2	-	661	273	-	-	5	-
KANAGAWA	4	-	116	2	-	-	77	23	-	-	1	1
NIIGATA	-	1	32	2	-	-	67	21	-	-	1	-
TOYAMA	-	-	14	-	-	-	20	2	-	-	1	1
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	6	1	NR	NR	42	11	NR	NR	-	-
FUKUI	-	-	6	-	-	-	12	5	-	-	1	-
YAMANASHI	-	-	23	1	-	-	27	3	-	-	-	-
YAGAWA	3	-	96	2	-	-	40	6	-	-	-	-
GIFFU	1	-	26	1	-	-	13	6	-	-	1	1
SHIZUOKA	1	-	133	-	-	-	93	22	-	-	-	-
AICHI	1	-	117	3	-	-	43	10	-	-	-	-
MIE	NR	NR	44	2	NR	NR	23	5	NR	NR	6	2
SHIGA	1	-	43	-	-	-	29	12	-	-	-	-
KYOTO	1	-	136	2	-	-	63	17	-	-	5	1
OSAKA	NR	NR	63	-	NR	NR	151	39	NR	NR	46	36
HYOGO	NR	NR	61	2	NR	NR	69	27	NR	NR	12	3
HIARA	-	-	10	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	-	-
WAKAYAMA	-	-	7	-	-	-	10	4	-	-	1	1
TOTTORI	-	-	6	-	-	-	45	16	-	-	22	3
SHIMANE	-	-	30	-	-	-	17	6	-	-	7	5
OKAYAMA	2	-	27	-	-	-	12	7	-	-	62	31
HIROSHIMA	-	-	22	2	-	-	66	20	-	-	6	4
YAMAGUCHI	-	-	13	-	2	-	36	6	-	-	-	-
TOKUSHIMA	-	-	3	-	-	-	9	4	-	-	1	1
KAGAWA	-	-	14	2	1	-	19	7	-	-	31	16
EHIME	-	-	23	-	-	1	35	23	-	-	16	3
KOCHI	-	-	9	-	1	-	25	9	-	-	13	3
FUKUOKA	-	-	22	3	1	1	36	56	-	-	1	1
SAGA	-	-	2	-	-	-	16	6	-	-	-	-
NAGASAKI	-	-	27	1	-	-	33	14	-	-	1	1
KUMAMOTO	-	-	6	-	-	-	33	11	-	-	2	2
OITA	NR	NR	3	-	NR	NR	14	2	NR	NR	1	1
MIYAZAKI	-	-	11	-	-	1	26	3	-	-	1	-
KAGOSHIMA	-	-	3	-	1	1	35	17	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	36	2	2591	61	17	5	3343	1099	0	0	252	131

Notes

Current .2.4 0.1 3.4 0.1 1.1 0.3 4.4 1.4 0.0 0.0 0.3 0.2
Previous 3.1 0.1 1.7 0.7 0.0 0.0

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 20 December 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	MEASLES Cases	WHOOPING COUGH Cases	TUBERCULOSIS Cases
HOKKAIDO	35	73	472
AOMORI	NR	NR	NR
IWATE	41	20	18
MIYAGI	47	19	167
AKITA	14	10	76
YAMAGATA	4	10	51
FUKUSHIMA	5	9	65
IBARAKI	-	19	65
TOCHIGI	4	12	67
GUMMA	2	17	60
SAITAMA	2	-	91
CHIBA	-	7	52
TOKYO	5	25	579
KANAGAWA	2	54	131
NIIGATA	34	59	158
TOYAMA	33	38	122
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR	NR
FUKUI	58	19	54
YAMANASHI	1	3	25
NAGANO	21	27	132
GIFU	14	6	78
SHIZUOKA	3	20	128
AICHI	22	11	233
MIE	NR	NR	NR
SHIGA	1	6	19
KYOTO	60	23	252
OSAKA	NR	NR	NR
HYOGO	NR	NR	NR
NAFA	-	-	36
WAKAYAMA	4	11	18
TOTTOPI	6	11	18
SHIMANE	4	20	159
OKAYAMA	4	6	28
HIROSHIMA	24	16	157
YAMAGUCHI	4	7	31
TOKUSHIMA	34	53	60
KAGAWA	4	4	20
EHIME	53	16	108
KOCHI	16	5	62
FUKUOKA	13	61	134
SAGA	4	5	50
NAGASAKI	3	5	21
KUMAMOTO	67	7	80
OITA	NR	NR	NR
MIYAZAKI	6	6	98
KAGOSHIMA	21	61	72
TOTAL	675	775	4289
RATE			
Current	45.1	51.8	286.7
Previous	38.8	52.7	356.7

Deaths not Available.

Rate per 100,000 per annum.

Rate based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

Weekly Report - 20 December 1947
Continued

PREFECTURE	PNEUMONIA	INFLUENZA
	Cases	Cases
HOKKAIDO	203	--
AOMORI	NR	NR
IWATE	33	--
MIYAGI	24	1
AKITA	62	--
YAMAGATA	20	--
FUKUSHIMA	99	--
IBARAKI	125	--
TOCHIGI	59	--
GUMMA	61	1
SAITAMA	67	1
CHIBA	15	--
TOKYO	113	2
KANAGAWA	135	3
NIIGATA	93	--
TOYAMA	63	1
ISHIKAWA	NR	NR
FUKUI	44	--
YAMANASHI	19	--
NAGANO	53	--
Gifu	92	--
SHIZUOKA	40	2
AICHI	47	--
MIE	NR	NR
SHIGA	29	--
KYOTO	66	--
OSAKA	NR	NR
HYOGO	NR	NR
NARA	14	1
WAKAYAMA	47	1
TOTTORI	29	--
SHIMANE	74	2
OKAYAMA	11	--
HIROSHIMA	64	3
YAMAGUCHI	32	--
TOKUSHIMA	73	--
KAGAWA	13	--
EHIME	109	3
KOCHI	43	--
FUKUOKA	141	19
SAGA	94	--
NAGASAKI	25	--
KUMAMOTO	36	1
OITA	NR	NR
MIYAZAKI	21	--
KAGOSHIMA	91	--
TOTAL	2554	41

Rate

Current	170.7	2.7
Previous	164.5	3.3

Rate per 100,000 per Annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.
Deaths not available.

NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Number	
	20 Dec	21 Dec	20 Dec	21 Dec	for first 51 Weeks	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Cases						
Diphtheria	467	905	2139	4001	27888	48323
Dysentery	48	135	324	1175	39210	87653
Typhoid	159	497	700	2176	17651	44012
Paratyphoid	50	129	179	528	4670	8979
Smallpox	1	18	2	75	391	17786
Typhus Fever	6	52	41	216	1072	31077
Malaria	53	188	272	940	11736	NA
Cholera	0	15	0	24	0	1228
Scarlet Fever	36	66	172	291	2591	2172
Epidemic Meningitis	17	18	86	79	3343	1447
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0	0	0	0	252	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0
Deaths						
Diphtheria	63	96	220	347	2331	3796
Dysentery	36	102	171	484	7404	13130
Typhoid	12	105	96	348	2209	5338
Paratyphoid	1	6	10	29	264	464
Smallpox	0	86	0	93	38	2819
Typhus Fever	0	10	1	16	84	2907
Malaria	0	1	2	7	23	NA
Cholera	0	6	0	11	0	525
Scarlet Fever	2	3	6	10	61	100
Epidemic Meningitis	5	8	33	35	1099	421
Jap. B. Encephalitis						
(Suspects)	0	0	0	0	131	NA
Plague	0	0	0	0	0	0

CASE AND DEATH RATES OF COMMUNICABLE DISEASES
FOR COMPARABLE PERIODS, 1946 and 1947

Diseases	Week Ending		Four Weeks Ending		Cumulative Rates	
	20 Dec.	21 Dec	20 Dec	21 Dec	for first 51 Weeks	
	1947	1946	1947	1946	1947	1946
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	31.2	62.7	35.7	69.3	36.6	65.6
Dysentery	3.2	9.3	5.4	20.3	51.4	119.0
Typhoid	10.6	34.4	11.7	37.7	23.1	59.8
Paratyphoid	3.3	8.9	3.0	9.1	6.1	12.2
Smallpox	0.1	1.2	0.03	1.3	0.5	24.1
Typhus Fever	0.4	3.6	0.7	3.7	1.4	42.2
Malaria	3.5	13.0	4.5	16.3	15.4	NA
Cholera	0.0	1.0	0.0	0.4	0.0	1.7
Scarlet Fever	2.4	4.6	2.9	5.0	3.4	2.9
Epidemic Meningitis	1.1	1.2	1.4	1.4	4.4	2.0
Jap. B. Encephalitis						
(Suspects)	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.3	NA
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Case Rate						
Diphtheria	4.2	6.6	3.7	6.0	3.1	5.2
Dysentery	2.4	7.1	2.9	8.4	9.7	17.8
Typhoid	0.8	7.3	1.6	6.0	2.9	7.2
Paratyphoid	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.5	0.3	0.6
Smallpox	0.0	6.0	0.0	1.6	0.05	3.8
Typhus Fever	0.0	0.7	0.02	0.3	0.1	3.9
Malaria	0.0	0.1	0.03	0.1	0.03	NA
Cholera	0.0	0.4	0.0	0.2	0.0	0.7
Scarlet Fever	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.2	0.1	0.1
Epidemic Meningitis	0.3	0.6	0.6	0.6	1.4	0.6
Jap. B. Encephalitis	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.2	NA
(Suspects)						
Plague	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

NA: Not Available

Rate per 100,000 per annum

1947 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.

1946 rates based upon estimated population 1 July 1946.

WEEKLY SUMMARY REPORT
OF
VENEREAL DISEASES IN JAPAN

WEEK ENDING 20 Dec. 1947

(C) Current cases plus delayed reports
(T) Total cases for year to date

PREFECTURE	CHANCROID		GONORRHEA		SYPHILIS	
	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)	(C)	(T)
HOKKAIDO	19	1173	173	8379	72	4446
AOMORI	NR	408	NR	2653	NR	1592
IWATE	1	173	23	983	30	1187
MIYAGI	4	394	43	2980	33	1980
AKITA	NR	217	NR	1637	NR	1320
YAMAGATA	4	163	14	1285	23	1787
FUKUSHIMA	7	437	38	3859	30	2639
IBARAKI	8	588	60	2521	33	2422
TOCHIGI	9	400	95	3033	51	2796
GUMMA	6	306	55	2233	52	2406
SAITAMA	NR	631	NR	2793	NR	1912
CHIBA	20	802	66	3541	140	2369
TOKYO	51	1951	290	8688	267	7882
KANAGAWA	46	1816	236	13116	176	6313
NIIGATA	2	454	39	3175	32	2634
TOYAMA	8	396	65	3082	39	2430
ISHIKAWA	NR	611	NR	3717	NR	2497
FUKUI	20	423	83	1826	47	1330
YAMANASHI	3	100	42	1964	25	711
NAGANO	9	291	84	3400	59	2531
Gifu	12	740	50	4327	39	1842
SHIZUOKA	13	690	70	3596	61	3322
AICHI	159	3648	286	14344	158	7437
MIE	NR	1204	NR	2706	NR	2650
SHIGA	15	896	37	1665	26	1541
KYOTO	33	1993	151	8058	131	4881
OSAKA	NR	4464	NR	16991	NR	14851
HYOGO	32	1821	194	8896	134	9077
NARA	19	574	37	1210	41	1281
WAKAYAMA	18	1111	97	4070	50	2494
TOTTORI	8	366	47	3177	22	1649
SHIMANE	3	182	21	1671	21	1468
OKAYAMA	14	1567	58	5866	59	3652
HIROSHIMA	25	1164	128	7999	71	3756
YAMAGUCHI	14	491	75	3767	69	2373
TOKUSHIMA	2	157	40	1417	45	1396
KAGAWA	13	667	18	2430	20	1582
EHIME	12	357	48	3350	58	3125
KOCHI	6	316	29	1617	20	1195
FUKUOKA	61	2994	295	12531	131	7656
SAGA	3	380	80	4702	33	2307
NAGASAKI	20	794	133	6708	86	3446
KUMAMOTO	11	435	65	4026	43	2871
OITA	NR	750	NR	3048	NR	2137
MIYAZAKI	2	77	64	1691	24	1044
KAGOSHIMA	2	208	71	2962	37	1573
TOTAL	714	39780	3508	207700	2588	144440

RATE						
Current	47.7	52.1	234.5	272.3	173.0	189.3
Previous	45.5		262.1		206.0	

Rates per 100,000 per annum, based upon estimated population 1 July 1947.